ill afford.

however, Señor Canalejas had never received. Judge Day thereupon took the original letter

out of his pocket and Señor de Lôme quickly

cial of the State Department, was at an end.

Judge Day then returned to the White House

and announced the successful result of his un-

dertaking, which was speedily made known to

General Woodford, in Madrid, Señor Dupuy de

Lôme will at once gather his personal effects

and expects to sail for Europe as soon as possi-

ble, not walting for the arrival of his successor.

GRAVITY OF THE OFFENCE.

The offence of which Señor de Lôme was

guilty was grave enough to end any diplomatic

he is accredited as an envoy is one of the

most unpardonable sins a diplomat can commit.

But to hold the Chief Magistrate of a great

official and personal dignity was assailed in the

Canalejas letter. Señor de Lôme thought, doubt-

less, that only the distant future would reveal

his personal opinions when he wrote of an

Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness

with which he repeats all that the press and public

opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once

more what McKinley is, weak and catering to the

rabble, and, besides, a low politician, who desires

to leave a door open to me, and to stand well with

But the indiscretions of a diplomat are likely

to revenge themselves at unexpected moments

and through the most tortuous channels; and

Minister de Lôme's downfall adds repeated em-

phasis to the injunction which, in the profession

he has followed, puts the act of self-suppression

far above that of facile though engaging speech.

From a diplomatic point of view no more

egregious professional blunder than the Spanish

Minister's comment on the Message of December

7 has been committed at this capital for genera-

tions. Beside it the offences of Ministers like

Sackville West shrink to the dimensions of per-

PREVIOUS AFFAIRS OF THE KIND.

Many instances in which offences of the sort

charged against Minister Dupuy de Lôme have

been committed by representatives of foreign

Governments accredited here can be found in

the history of the United States. One of the

first foreign Ministers to receive his passports

was the Marquis de Yurigo, who represented the

King of Spain in Washington during the first

and second terms of Jefferson's Administration.

He more or less openly inspired attacks on the

State Department and its policy in a newspaper

published in Philadelphia, and committed other

grave indiscretions, which, on his failure to ex-

dismissal from the capital by the President.

For meddling in the internal affairs of this coun-

try, Jackson, the British Minister, in 1810, was

The latter, as is well remembered, wrote the

famous Murchison letter, reproduced during the

Minister received his passports within three

THE RULE OF ACTION.

The rule of action laid down in the Sackville

ard for guidance in dealing with foreign Min-

fensive letter is purely personal, that it was

of the United States, is not regarded as at all

Sackville set up such an excuse, but President

Cleveland and Secretary Bayard declared that

it was altogether insufficient. Lord Sackville

had written a letter to Murchison, in Pomona,

Cal., in September, 1888, in reply to his request

The reply was sent from Beverly, Mass., where

the Minister was making a visit, and would not,

perhaps, at any time except in the heat of one

of the great Presidential elections, have been

His Lordship simply said that any political

try at that time would lose popularity, and the

party then in power was well aware of that

fact. He believed, however, that President

DISMISSAL OF LORD SACKVILLE WEST.

On seeing this letter in print Secretary Bayard

sent for Lord Sackville, and the latter frankly

private and not intended for publication. Mr.

Mr. Phelps was accordingly instructed to "in-

vite Lord Salisbury's attention to the occur-

rence and express the confident reliance of this

Government upon the action of Her Majesty's

But Lord Salisbury did not take kindly to the

suggestion. He replied that he could not act

until he had received the Minister's precise

warrant the Minister's recall, "thus end-

ing his diplomatic career, which would not

necessarily be the case if he were dismissed by

Mr. Phelps having advised that the intims

tion of Lord Shlisbury be acted upon, inasmuch

as there was no probability of his recalling the

Minister, Mr. Bayard at once proceeded to dis-

miss Lord Sackville in the following terms:

Government in the premises."

regarded as particularly offensive,

ville West, another British Minister,

against the Repu

nt away; Poussin, the French Minister, in

sonal pecadilloes of the most harmless sort.

American President:

Vol. LVII ... No. 18,715.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS SLAIN. THE GUATEMALAN RULER KILLED BY AN ASSASSIN.

SUCCEEDED BY THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA-A BRIEF DIS-PATCH ANNOUNCING THE AFFAIR SAYS CALM PREVAILS IN GUATEMALA.

Washington, Feb. 9 .- Seffor Lazo Arriaga, the Guatemalan Minister to the United States, this afternoon received an official cable dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, announcing the assassination of President Barrios and the succession to the Presidency of First Vice-President Manuel Estrada Cabrera. No details whatever were given.

The dispatch came from Guatemala City, the capital, where President Barrios has lived and Government departments are carried on. It added that entire calm prevails. This last assurance, coupled with the immediate succession of the First Vice-President, in accordance with the constitutional methods of the country, is a special source of gratification to the officials of the Guatemalan Legation here, and to some extent alleviates the shock with which they received the news of the tragedy. The relations between the late President and the Guatemalan Minister to Washington, Señor Laso Arriaga, were much more than of an official character. They were close, personal friends, and the death of the President at the hands of an assassin comes as a personal bereavement to the Minister. Sefior Arriaga said President Barrios was a man of wide attainments and marked executive ability. He was comparatively young, being only forty-two years old. The six years' term of service for which he was elected terminated on March Lo next, but the National Congressional Assembly already had extended this term for a further four years.

José Maria Reina Barrios was born in San Marcos, Guatemala, in 1855, and was educated abroad, making a trip around the world while a youth. was only thirteen years old when he marched with the small troop of patriotic volunteers who were led by his uncle, Rufino Barrios, in his first but unsuccessful assault upon the Govern-ment of President Carna. The young volunteer took refuge in the territory of Soconusco, Mexico, and he participated in the several attempts to free his country from tyrannical government. Reina on his military grades on the battlefields of Retalbuleu, Tierra Blanca, San Lucas and others. Under the Presidential Government of his incle, Rutino Barrios, General Reina Barrios occupied high places in the army and had especial charge of the artillery.

He was rewarded with the grade of division genthe National Assembly, after the death of Rufine Barries, killed in 1885, at the battle of Chalcuapa by the Salvadoreans and other Central Americans opposed to his scheme of restoring the ancient confederacy under Guatemalan influence and moral direction. President Barillas appointed him a little later Minister of War, and the Congress elected him for its Vice-President. His popularity excited the jealousy of the Government, and he was arrested on some pretext, but was soon released by an order from the Supreme Council of General Barrios went then to San Francisco, New-Orleans and New-York. He was married in the latter place ten years ago to Miss Algerie Ben ton, of New-Orleans. He was elected President of the Republic on March 15, 1892, and his term would have expired next March. On May 31 last he met with the most serious, if not the first, opposition of the National Assembly. This happened about a Goverament bill proposing to make in Europe a loan of \$3,000,000, destined to finish the Northern Railread of Queternals and to promote other enter-prises. It was impossible to get a quorum for sev-eral sittings, and finally the President was comsolve the Assembly and to assume himself all the powers which the Constitution gave

President Reina Barrios had proclaimed last spring a general amnesty for political exiles, who hurried to return to Guatemala. He was popular among his countrymen, notwithstanding the fact the introduction of European and American ideas, inventions and products into his

MORALES ALSO DECLARED PRESIDENT. THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER PREPARING TO

LEAVE MEXICO FOR GUATEMALA City of Mexico, Feb. 10 (via Galveston, Tex.).

-News has reached here that General Prosper Morales, formerly Secretary of War under Barrios and later head of an unsuccessful rebellion against the Dictator, has been declared Prestdent of Guatemala, the place made vacant by the assassination of Barries. General Morales is preparing to leave at once for Guatemala. To-night he gave out the following statement: "I have this day received telegraphic news

from Guatemala relative to the death of General Barrios. As a citizen of Guatemala and a member of the Republican party of that country I sincerely regret his tragic death. The honor of the country is stained by this crime. As an opponent of General Barrios I would have preferred to have met him in fair fight and defeated him on the field of battle. Nevertheless, as this is an indubitable fact, much to my regret, the responsible parties only are those who with their anti-patriotic sentiments contributed to blind the man who has now passed away. As yet I have not received the detailed facts of how General Barrios met his death, but whatever they may be I both deplore and condemn the crime as it reflects upon civilization and dishonors my native country."

THE NEWS EXCITES SAN FRANCISCO. PRESIDENT BARRIOS AND HIS WIFE WELL KNOWN IN THAT CITY.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The news of the assassi-mation of President José Maria Reina Barrios of Guatemala created great exchement in this city to-day, as the murdered President and his wife were well known here, and also because a number of San Francisco merchants have extensive interests in that republic. To the little colony of refuges who fled from Guatemala some months and located in this city to escape the wrath of the dictator the announcement was not surprising, as the insurgents threatened some time ago to kill Barrios before the expiration of his term on

At the time of his election to the Presidency Barrios was living temporarily in this city, and during three years' residence here his wife, American woman, whom he maried in New-Orleans, made many stanch friends. Mrs. Barrios was in San Francisco also when her husband proclaimed himself dictator in June last, ostensibly on the way to Europe, but she did not cross the Atlantic, and soon after the news of this procla-mation had been received here she returned to

DR. YELA CONFIRMS THE NEWS. GUATEMALA'S CONSUL-GENERAL ON THE AS-

SASSINATION. Dr. Yoaquin Yela, jr., Consul-General at New-York for Guatemala, received a telegram yester-day from the Guatemalan Minister at Washington,

of which this is a translation: I am very sorry to inform you of the assassina-tion of General José Maria Reina Barrios, who is three-eded in the Presidency by Vice-President Manuel Estrada Cabrera.

In commenting on the telegram Senor Yela said:

"Barrios, who was a very rich man, was married Miss Benton some ten years ago at New-Orleans, as the union was a childless one, his fortune will in all probability go to his wife. He was a hephew by marriage of the Mme. Barrios who resided in this city for some time, and who, about five years ago, married a Spanish marquis, now living in Madrid. I have known

Barrios from his youth, and served in the army COMFORTABLE RAPID TRANSIT ASSURED the Central R. R. of New-Jersey. Two stations New-York, at foot Liberty Street and South try, foot Whitehall Street. Train service to all ourban places unexcelled. Desirable homes at derate rents. (Advi. moderate rents.-(Advi.

with him. Personally he was most agreeable and attractive; mentally he was very able, both as General and also as Executive, and his death will be a great loss to the State, and one which it can

"Señor Cabrera, who succeeds Barrios in the

Presidency, is about thirty-five years old, a man of moderate means and a lawyer by profession. He is a native of the Province of Quezalte Mango, where 'ne recent revolution took place, and was formerly Secretary of the Interior. Señor Caprera, while a man of unquestioned ability, under the Guatemalan law, is not eligible for election to the Presidency, and only steps into the office to prevent an interegnum. He must call a new election in not less than nine nor more than fifteen days. The President will then be elected by the Assembly, as in Guatemala we elect in that way and not by popular vote. Yes, in exactly the same way as your States select their Senatorial representatives. The new President will be chosen from the Liberal party, as the Conservative party is practically obliterated in Guatemala. I will not get details concerning the assassination before to-morrow, but I feel certain that the murder was committed by while a man of Caprera, feel certain that the murder was comm members of Barrios's own political party.

RUSSIA IN AN UGLY MOOD.

SHE ABANDONS PRINCE GEORGE, AND SERVES WARNING ON ALL CONCERNED WITH CRETE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.-Much importance is attached to a communication appearing in the official "Messenger," in which Russia, abandoning the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of the Island of Crete threatens all concerned, declines all responsibility for the consequences of further dragging the question, and will not allow any increase in the number of Turkish troops in Crete, or be a party to any coercion of the Cretans.

WILL NOT IMITATE GERMANY.

DENIAL THAT AUSTRIA INTENDS TO BAR OUT AMERICAN FRUIT.

Vienna, Feb. 9.-It is officially denied that there stion at present of restricting the im portation of American fruit and plants.

IRELAND'S DISTRESS TO THE FORE.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

London, Feb. 9.—The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Tarone was resumed in the House of Commons to-day, Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, moving an amendment calling attention to the distress in Ireland and the failure of the potato crop. The motion was seconded by John P. Hayden, member for South Roscommon, and was supported by John Dillon, chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party and member for East Mayo, who said the misery in Ireland was Mr. Dillon added a scandal for the Government. that the distress was aggravated by evictions of the starving, and he called upon the Government for immediate, comprehensive proposals for the relief

After Messrs, Plunkett, Redmond and Healy had spoken, Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, dented that the Government had been slow to recognize the distress in Ireland. He fully acknowl edged that the situation was grave and called for exceptional measures, and defended the relief meas-

PRESIDENT KRUEGER RE-ELECTED.

CHOSEN FOR THE FOURTH TIME TO LEAD THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Pretoria, Feb. 9.-Paul Krüger has been re-elected President of the South African Republic.

S. J. Paul Krüger has now been elected President of the South African Republic for the fourth time. The term is five years. There were three candidates The term is five years. There were three candidates in the field, all belonging to the Executive Council, of which Mr. Krüger is President. General Joubert, its Vice-President and Commandant-General of the Transvaal forces, was the second candidate, and Mr. Schalk Burger, an ordinary member of the Council, was the third candidate. The candidacy of Mr. Schalk Burger, it has been said, was incended to split General Joubert's vote and secure the re-election of President Krüger. Joubert accused Schalk Burger of breaking his engagements not to run, and declared that if President Krüger was re-elected he would continue Commandan-General, but if Mr. Schalk Burger was elected he would forthwith reschalk Burger was elected he would forthwith

sign.
The total number of votes cast was 19,423. President Kriiger received 13,764; Schaik Burger, 3,716 and General Joubert, 1,843.

WEAVERS GO TO WORK.

A COTTON MILL IN PROVIDENCE STARTS UP

WITH LITTLE TROUBLE. Providence, R. I., Feb. 9.—The machinery in the Lapham Cotton Mill, at Centreville, was started up this morning. When the bell rang some of the leaders of the striking weavers assembled at the mill gate and endeavored to keep the weavers from mill gate and endeavored to keep the valves will going to work. Those who refused to stay out were hooted and hissed. When the machinery was started there were eighteen weavers at work and two went in later. Superintendent Allen says the mill will not shut down again, and that if the not shut down again, and that if the do not at once return to work he will em-

New-Bedford, Mass., Feb. 9.-There were no imnew bounds are to the cotton mill situation here to-day. The rumor that an attempt would be made next week to operate the mills is not generally credited. Many employes have left the city and some of the mills would have great difficulty to tart all departments.

CHALLENGED TO A DUEL,

A SILVER DEMOCRAT SENDS A CHALLENGE TO DESHA BRECKINRIDGE.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 9.-A political sensation has been caused by the publication of a letter from Colonel Thomas E. Moore, of Bourbon County, Colonel Thomas E. Moore, of Bourbon County, a leading silver Democrat, denouncing Desha Breckinridge, son of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, Editor of "The Heraid," and suggesting a duel to settle their differences. Colonel Moore is an ex-Confederate and is paralyzed in his right arm. He suggests that both use left arms. The feeling between the men was engendered in the Breckinridge-Owens Congressional contest four years ago. Colonel Moore was recently suggested as a Penitentiary Commissioner, and "The Heraid" ridiculed him. This led to the challenge. Breckinridge is in Frankfort, and will probably answer Colonel Moore to-morrow. Colonel Breckinridge declined to discuss the challenge. to-morrew. Colon-cuss the challenge.

NOT A GOOD MIXTURE.

THREE MEN FIND IT UNHEALTHY TO DRINK CHOLERA MIXTURE AND LEMON EX-TRACT AFTER WHISKEY.

Weston, W. Va., Feb. 9.-"Dock" Snyder, Wirt Chenoweth and John Burton are lying dead in Glenville, Gilmer County. Gilmer County is prohibition county, and the three men, with sev which was shipped from Wheeling, and the party started on a spree. The whiskey was soon exhausted, and, for lack of more, they bought a case of extract of lemon and a case of patent medicine for cholera, composed of alcohol, ginger, capsieum and other not ingredients. A second lot was consumed, and Snyder, Chenoweth and Burton became sick and died in great agony. Chenoweth was elahteen years old, Burton nineteen and Snyder twenty-three. eral others, subscribed for a big jug of whisker

BARON DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY BANKRUPT. London, Feb. 3.-Baron De L'Isle and Dudley (Philip Sidney) has been declared a bankrupt. He was formerly a lleutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, and is chairman of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

NO RELIEF FOR WEST INDIES. London, Feb. 9.—The Government, it is asserted on the authority of a news agency, has decided to take no Parliamentary action for some time to come respecting a West Indies grant.

LOST MANY SHEEP ON THE VOYAGE. Liverpool, Feb. 9.—The White Star freight steamer Cevic, which arrived here February 6, from New-York, lost 213 sheep during the passage. IN FAVOR OF HAWAITS ANNEXATION.

Springfield, IiI., Feb. 9.—The Senzte to-day con curred in the House joint resolution favoring the annexation of Hawaii. You won't have to mortgage your house to box of Hope's Caramels, 41 Nassau St.-Advt.

INDEMNITY FOR A FRENCHMAN KID-NAPPED.

AN AGREEMENT TO PAY \$20,000 TO THE MAN'S FAMILY-JAPAN DECLINES TO GIVE CHINA MORE TIME.

London, Feb. 9.-The Peking correspondent of "The Times" says:

"M. Duball, the French Charge d'Affaires, upon the Tsung-li-Yamen. Among other things, he insists upon the payment of indemnity to the family of a Frenchman kidnapped in Tonquin, as alleged by the Chinese, by brigands, and subsequently liberated. Eight days have been given for a favorable reply, in default whereof French action in the south will become necessary The reply must necessarily be unfavorable, and the Chinese are helplessly awaiting French action."

nese Government has agreed to pay an indemnity of £4,000 to M. Lyaudet, the Frenchman kidnapped by Tonquin pirates in 1895.

The Peking correspondent of "The Times"

"The Japanese Minister, M. Yano Funio regretfully intimates to the Tsung-li-Yamen the inability of his Government, having regard to has been issued, the negotiations for a loan from British sources are regarded as having failed."

A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Nagasaki says:

"The British fleet now at Chemulpo will go to Nagasaki to-morrow (Thursday)."

CHINA ABANDONS LOAN NEGOTIATIONS. BUNGLING DIPLOMACY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE.

Peking, Feb. 9.-The idea of a loan on either British or Russian guarantee has been indefinitely abandoned. The failure of the British negotiations, with such favorable terms, seems due to diplomatic bungling, and it is the opinion here that stronger diplomacy is urgently needed.

Russia refuses to declare her intentions regarding Port Arthur. If the Russian occupation is to be permanent, Great Britain ought to occupy Talien-Wan or some other northern port -Chusan being too far south-or to withdraw altogether from competition with Russia.

The offer of a German firm to negotiate a 6 per cent loan at 94 has been declined.

PRINCE HENRY REACHES CEYLON. Colombo, Ceylon, Feb. 9.-The German cruiser Deutschland arrived here last night, and Prince Henry of Prussia landed this morning and proceeded to the Government House.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S BIG ORDER.

NO EQUIP FOR THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY THE LARGEST POWER STATION IN THE WORLD.

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 9.-The General Electric Company has received a large order from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New-The contract is for \$300,000 worth of ma-The station when completed will be used world. o generate power for the roads which are equipped with the underground trolley system of this com-pany. The new station will have a capacity of 70,000 horse-power, and the equipment will consist of eight three-phase generators, rotary converters and motors.

NO STOVE TRUST PLANNED.

LEADING MANUFACTURERS SAY THAT THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE STORY, AND A RE-

TRACTION IS DEMANDED. Detroit, Feb. 9 (Special).-The story sent out from re manufacturers in the United States had or ganized a combine last Monday is emphatically Michigar, Store Company, of this city. The object of the alleged trust was to raise prices on all lasses of stoves and stove hardware, and it was alleged that prices would advance 20 per cent withn sixty days.

"There is not one word of truth in the whole story," said Mr. Barbour to-day. "There is no such trust in existence and none is contemplated. Such a statement is unjust and calculated to work great injury to our business." All stove men Persident Barbour Mr. Barbour's statement. To-day President Barbour sent a telegram to "The Chicago Tribune," which first published the story, stating that the ctory was a malicious falsehood and de-

TO FIGHT A CIGARETTE TRUST.

A DETROIT COMPANY MAKING EXTENSIVE PREP-ARATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE

OF CIGARETTES. Detroit, Feb. 9 (Special).—In spite of frequent lenials made recently by Daniel Scotten & Co., tobacco manufacturers of this city, that they would enter the field in competition with the trust manufacturers of cigarettes, it was found to-day that the Scotten tobacco works contains complete special machinery for cigarette-making, and the work has already begun, some brands having been placed on the market three weeks ago. Extensive orders for cigarette-boxes are known to have been placed with a Rochester (N. Y.) factory, and a large

amount of advertising matter has been ordered from the Calvert Lithographing Company, of this from the Calvert Lithographing Company, of this city, and from New-York houses.

In the face of this, Orrin Scotten to-day stated that the firm was merely "experimenting." Further than this Mr. Scotten refused to discuss the situation. Local business men who enjoy close relations with the big anti-trust company state that he Scottens are preparing to make a lively fight sgainst all classes of good placed in the market by the trust manufacturers.

ALONE ON A CORAL REEF.

AN EMPLOYE'S SENSE OF DUTY CAUSED HIM TO MAROON HIMSELF.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.-Alone on a coral reef the Pacific, hundreds of miles from any other land and out of the usual course of vessels, Theodore Gussman is waiting to be rescued. A letter to a friend here, Captain Charles Baettge, which he sent by a French man-of-war that chanced to cruise in his locality, describes the awful solitude n which he has been isolated for months.

Gussman might have left his imprisonment by the vessel which brought his letter, but to have done o would have been deserting his post of duty. so would have been deserting his post of duty. He is one of three men sent down to Clipperton Island last July by the Oceanic Phosphate Company to keep possession of the company's property and of the Island. His companions deserted him at the time the Mexican man-of-war Democrata hauled down the American flag and hoisted the Mexican standard. Gussman refused to leave then, although an effort was made to shanghal him by the though an effort was made to remain at his post of duty Gussman practically marconed himself, swimming ashore from the warship with evidence of his employer's titles to the Island concealed in one of his shoes.

X RAYS FOR A MURDERER'S BRAIN.

AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO SAVE THE LIFE OF A CONVICTED PEDLER.

Chicago, Feb. 2.-Before mounting the gallows, 'Chris' Merry, the pedler under sentence of death for wife-murder, is to undergo an X-ray examina-tion of his brain. Several years ago Merry was upon being received by Senor de Lôme, called struck on the nead with a crick, which left a pronounced indentation. Merry's attorneys believe this
to be responsible in great part for the violent outbursts of temper which the condemned man shows,
and it is to learn the exact extent of the injury
that the X-ray experiment is to be made, with a
view to obtaining elemency from the Governor.

Owing to its superior quality and natural dryness, without being heavy. G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry heads the importations in 187 with 27.75 cases, or 42.293 cases more than of any other brand.—Advt,

HE ATTACKED THE PRESIDENT.

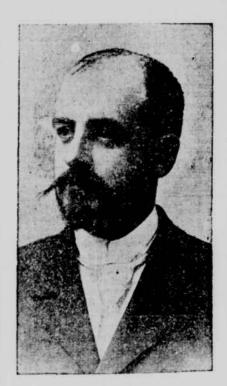
AUTHORSHIP OF THE CANALEJAS LET-TER ADMITTED.

STATE DEPARTMENT ACTS PROMPTLY.

has formulated some unreasonable demands ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAY CALLS THE OF-FENDING DIPLOMAT TO ACCOUNT-SENOR DE LOME'S RESIGNATION SENT TO MADRID-HIS SENTIMENTS WILL BE DISAVOWED BY THE SPAN-

> ISH GOVERNMENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 9.-The Spanish Government has recalled its Minister at Washington, career. To criticise or condemn the political According to a dispatch from Paris, the Chi- and will formally disavow the sentiments in the and personal motives or assail the personal char-Canalejas letter. Señor Dupuy de Lôme has acter of the head of a friendly nation to which fully admitted the authenticity of the letter to Assistant Secretary Day, who called at the legation this afternoon with the original, which had been furnished to the State Department by the country up to contempt, even in a private cor-Cuban Junta in New-York. It is said that he respondence, is to invite, on discovery, the swiftattempted no evasion of responsibility for his est and severest public retribution. Nothing an extension of the time for the payment of criticism of the President and his strictures in could be more injurious and unpardonable than the indemnity. Though no official statement other directions, but protested that they were the sentence in which President McKinley's



E. DUPUY DE LOME.

purely confidential expressions to a personal friend, and that Spain must not be considered at all responsible for them.

The letter was one of many of a similar charplain or account for them, led to his summary acter which had been written to Sefior Canalejas, but by some mischance it had never reached its destination. It had been stolen from the United States mails nearly two months ago, and for the reason that the envelope did not 1849; Catacazy, the Russian, in 1871, and Sackbear the Havana postmark it had not been furnished to the State Department with the letter.

It should be added that another account has been put in circulation, namely, that one of Chicago yesterday stating that all of the leading Canalejas's secretaries—a Cuban—stole the letnomince. President Cleveland at once demandter in Havana, and, in order that it might not | cratic as nied by George H. Barbour, president of the be missed, left the envelope where he had

THE MINISTER RESIGNS.

The Minister cabled his resignation to Premier | days. Sagasta last night when he became aware of the contents of the letter which had been fur-West case is now generally regarded as a standnished to the press in New-York. Earlier in the evening he had denied to friends the report isters who have committeed offences against the dignity of the Government. To plead that an ofthat he had disparaged the President, for he never thought for an instant that his private, not even addressed to an official or to a citizen hastily written letters to Señor Canalejas had been stolen. atoning for an indiscretion of this sort. Lord

Señor Dupuy de Lome will not go to the State Department again, nor will he present his letters of recall personally. His functions as Spanish representative at Washington have already practically terminated; but it will be General Woodford's privilege to make the for- for guidance, as a naturalized American of mal announcement by cable to the State De- British birth, in casting his vote for President, partment, together with Premier Sagasta's disavowal of official discourtesy. This is confidently expected late to-night or early to-morrow

meeting promptly and with due self-respect and party which openly favored the mother coun-The State Department is entitled to credit for dignity the issue raised by the publication, through the agents of the Cuban Junta, of the Cleveland would manifest a spirit of concilia-De Lôme letter. Only one course lay open to the executive branch of the Government on tion in dealing with the questions involved in learning the contents of the letter, and that certain recent Presidential messages. course was taken without hesitation or delay.

The first intimation of Señor de Lôme's grave indiscretion reached the Administration several days ago, but its enormity was beyond belief, and in the absence of indisputable evidence, which was promptly sought, official action was deferred until to-day, when the original letter became available. As soon as the State Department opened Assistant Secretary Day had an its domestic issues by foreign representatives. hour's conference with Department officials regarding the usual course of procedure in such affairs. He went over to the White House and laid the entire matter before the President, who discussed it with him until noon.

The Fresident was closeted with Judge Day again most of the afternoon, the original letter having in the mean time been compared with language and had heard his explanation. He autograph communications from Señor de Lôme did not regard the letter alone as sufficient to on the State Department files, with the result that experts unhesitatingly pronounced the Canalejas letter the bona-fide production of the the Government of the United States, for which, Spanish Minister, sweeping away the last lin- of course, there are precedents." gering doubt as to the possibility of forgery.

THE ADMISSION MADE TO JUDGE DAY. When the Department closed at 4 o'clock, Judge Day, thus fortified with the evidence,

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FRENCH DEMAND ON CHINA SPAIN RECALLS DE LOME. personal responsibility for the letter, which. CUBA'S DAY IN THE SENATE. PLEAS FOR INTERVENTION BY THIS

> COUNTRY MADE AND ANSWERED. identified it as one that he had written, and the brief interview, the last of an official character Señor de Lôme will ever have with an offi-MR. CANNON ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY

> > AND WANTS AN ULTIMATUM ISSUED TO SPAIN-MR. MASON URGES ACTION ON

> > > THE GROUND OF HUMANITY-MR

HALE DEFENDS THE AD-

MINISTRATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 9.-The current of interest and excitement, started this morning by the publication of the so-called Canalejas letter credited to Minister de Lôme, was freshened and strengthened this afternoon at the Capitol by a series of speeches on the Cuban question and several futile attempts to make the issue raised by the appearance of that letter a matter of Congressional concern. The Senate was prepared for an all-day debate on the relations between Spain and the United States, for both Senator Cannon and Senator Mason had given notice that they would make addresses in sup-

Mr. Cannon, whose oratory is always pronounced and melodramatic, made an elaborate attack on the Cuban policy of the Administration, and urged the issuance of an ultimatum to Spain, requiring that country to recognize the independence of Cuba no later than March 4 next. According to Mr. Cannon, Spain's only interest in prolonging the struggle to hold Cuba is to secure in any settlement a guarantee for the payment of the Cuban war bonds, and in his view it was time for the United States to step in and stop a contest which had exhausted the powers of both combatants.

port of resolutions for intervention now pend-

While Mr. Cannon was speaking a sensational incident occurred. A member of the House of Representatives standing near the speaker audibly denounced as a lie, seemingly, some statement Mr. Cannon had made. Mr. Cannon, pale with feeling, replied to what at the moment seemed an insult, but which was subsequently satisfactorily explained.

Mr. Mason held the floor for over two hours, and delivered a vigorous plea for intervention in Cuba on the single ground of humanity and mercy. He assailed Spanish administration and diplomacy most bitterly, and declared the autonomy scheme offered to the Cubans by Sagasta a total failure. One of the most interesting points in the speech was Mr. Mason's hint at the close that so long as the Cuban question remained unsettled, he might not be able to consider seriously the acquisition of additional island territory in the Pacific.

Mr. Hale spoke briefly in reply to Senators Cannon and Mason, urging the Senate to uphold the policy of the Administration.

THE CUBAN DEBATE IN DETAIL.

Washington, Feb. 9.-In anticipation of speeches to be delivered on the relations of the United States and Spain concerning the Cuban war, the galleries of the Senate were crowded at an early Indeed, the public galleries were to-day. filled before the Senate met at 12 o'clock, and the reserved galleries filled rapidly soon after noon, The interest was evidently not confined to the people in the galleries. When the Vice-President's gavel fell, opening the session, a noticeably larger number of Senators was present than is usual so early in the day. The notice given yesterday by Senators Cannon and Mason that they would address the Senate on resolutions they had introduced served to draw Senators from their com-

mittee-rooms early in the session The resolution offered by Mr. Cannon, urging closing hours of the Presidential campaign of the President to inform Spain that if she falls to 1888, in which he advised a supposed American recognize the independence of Cuba before March ed an explanation or denial of the letter, and, no Republic, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Cansatisfactory one being forthcoming, the British

non was recognized to speak on it. Mr. Cannon, in opening his speech, read from a New-York newspaper a statement in the speeches to be delivered to-day would "amount to mere talk, and that nothing more harmful than talk would result from the present agitation of the Cuban question in the Senate," Mr. Cannon said that it was not his purpose, nor the purpose of those who believed with him, to disturb in any way the peace and welfare of the people of the United States. He did not, he said, desire to reflect unnecessarily on the policy of the Prestdent, but a phase of the question was raised by the newspaper article to which he had referred that ought to be considered. By what authority, he asked, did any public journal assert that nothing more substantial and effective than talk would result from the discussion of the Cuban question in Congress? "Has some concerted plan been ar-ranged?" he asked, "by the carrying into effect ranged: he asked, of which the will of the people in this country is to be undone? I want to say that something more harmful than talk will result from the discussion of the Cuban question by Congress. sults will strike men in Congress and men in high places in the Administration. that a policy in the treatment of this Cuban question was to be inaugurated that would startle the

country, but that policy has not yet developed. "War," continued Mr. Cannon, "Is ended in Cuba. The war that there existed has developed into a brutal contest of hunger." Spain, he thought, had not the courage to pursue operations against the patriots in the field. The Government at Madrid was bankrupt, her greatest statesman had passed away, and in the conduct of the Cuban war she had adopted a policy to subdue her enemies by bribery and starvation. Should the efforts of Spain succeed, the result would be to saddle on the people of Cuha the enormous debt of \$400,000,000, a lebt that had to a great extent been incurred in the vain effort to subdue the spirit of liberty mani-

fested by the Cuban patriots. CRITICISING THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

confessed authorship. Thereupon Mr. Bayard cabled to Mr. Phelps, at London, under date of October 25, that Lord Sackville had declared After some discussion of the general features of the Cuban question, Mr. Cannon said: "I charge that his reply to Murchison had been strictly now that the purpose of the Administration is in consonance with the wishes of the Spanish bond-Bayard expressed his "surprise and amazement holders, and before peace is secured in Cuba security for the payment of that tremendous debt must and condemnation of the Minister's act," saying that "the Government of the United States be given by the blood-stained island. That, I say, could not be indifferent to any interference in appears to be the wish of the Administration, and I may say of Spain."

Referring to the situation as it was presented when Mr. McKinley assumed the Presidency, Mr. Cannon said that it was almost an earthly nipotence which the President possessed and posseeses now. The recognition of the beligerent rights of the insurgents would have been of im-mense advantage at any time during the present war, but now such recognition would absolutely terminate the terrible struggle. Mr. Cannon thought it peculiarly significant that all Spaniards and Spanish sympathizers were opposed to the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban patriots, while every Cuban had maintained from the first that rec tion would be of such advantage as to enable them to wrest victory from what otherwise might sibly be defeat. "If the Chief Executive of country had dreamed when he entered upon his duties of the power that was to be conferred by his oath upon him it would scarcely have been possible for him to conceive of a greater opportunity to set a people free than was then presented to him. signature to a document would now set that people free. What is it that stays the hand of McKinley We have waited long, but our waiting has been in

vain, and our cup of waiting is now full." Mr. Cannon maintained that it was no answer satisfactory to the Cuban patriots or to the sympathizers with them that the battle-ship Maine should be sent to Cuban waters. Above all, it was no satisfaction to see the Stars and Stripes dipped to the Spanish ensign. It is no answer to those in waiting for something effective and fraught with results that the Administration should have under consideration at this time a treaty with Spain look-

miss Lord Sackville in the following terms.

The President of the United States has instructed me to inform you that, for good and sufficient causes, which are known to yourself and have been duly brought to the knowledge of your Government, he has with great regret become convinced that it would be incompatible with the best interests and detrimental to the good relations of hold Governments that you should any longer hold your present official place in the United States, and that accordingly the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will without delay be informed of this determination, in order that another channel may be found for the transmission of such Continued on third page.